FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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Feature of issue: WHEAT

RUSSIAN GRAIN PROCURING

The total Russian grain procuring for the present season up to March 1 amounts to 10,364,000 short tons against 8,000,000 short tons for the same period of last year, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner Haas at Berlin to the United States Department of Agriculture. February procurings totaled 957,000 short tons, which was only 81.5 per cent of the amount planned and 12.8 per cent below procurements for February, 1926, the decrease occurring chiefly in barley and oilseeds. Wheat and rye procurements, however, were 19 per cent above last year. The eastern region is now the most important in the procuring campaign. Siberia yielded 108,300 short tons or 97 per cent of the February plans for that area, and it is estimated that the March procurings will be 252,800 short tons. No increase is expected during March in the other districts. Prompt marketing is desirable owing to the high moisture content of the grain, but Mr. Haas states that a shortage of storage and handling facilities in Siberia is hampering the movement of grain. See pages 337 - 359 for details of the world wheat situation.

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CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

The Liverpool bacon market eased off during the week ended March 9, quotations on Danish and Canadian Wiltshire sides returning to the level of two weeks ago. Since the middle of February, however, the tone of the market has been stronger than it was during the first two weeks of that month. Cabled advices for the week under review quoted Danish at $21.51 per 100 pounds and Canadian at $20.64 against $22.59 and $21.29 respectively for the preceding week.

In Germany the pork markets continues to operate at low price levels, with receipts of fat hogs running to unusually high figures. For the week ended March 9, the price of hogs at Berling stood at $13.34 per 100 pounds, a slight increase over the preceding week but about $3.50 under last year. Lard prices at Hamburg continue to maintain the relatively low levels of recent weeks. See page 363.

Business in wool tops and yarns at Bradford, England, showed a substantial improvement for the week ended March 11. Spinners made slightly better prices for yarnds, with increased business in crossbred grades for export. Germany and France are taking fair quantities of raw materials. The piece goods trade is expanding, but lower prices are not expected on account of the firm position of raw wool.

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

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WHEAT

The usual current comments on wheat, together with a statement on the world situation, appear on pages 337 to 339.

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RYE

The acreage reported sown to rye in 11 countries which produced 46.3 per cent of the estimated world production in 1926 is 32,134,000 acres, a decrease of 0.4 per cent from last year. The Ukraine, which has not been included in this total, reports 12,594,000 acres this year, a decrease of 1,541,000 acres from last year.

RYE: Acreage, world, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1927

Country	Average 1909-13	1925	1926	1927	Per cent 1927 is of 1926
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
Canada	117	852	737	561	76.1
United States	2,236	3,974	3,513	3,579	101.9
Total N. America	2,353	4,826	4,250	4,140	97.4
France	3,095	2,147	2,122	2,048	96.5
Germany-Prussia	9,153	8,767	8,801	8,273	94.0
Czechoslovakia	2,605	2,034	2,021	2,006	99.3
Yugoslavia	752	419	499	422	84.6
Bulgaria	542	384	392	400	102.0
Poland	12,127	12,044	11,916	12,380	103.9
Lithuania	1,749	1,339	1,108	1,240	111.9
Latvia	888	659	621	662	106.6
Finland	589	579	534	563	105.4
Ukraine	9,253	12,503	14,135	12,594	89.1
Total Europe	40,733	40,875	42,149	40,588	96.3
Total Europe, excluding Ukraine	31,480	28,372	28,014	27,994	99.9
Total above countries	43,086	45,701	46,399	44,728	96.4
Total above countries excl. Ukraine	33,833	33,198	32,264	32,134	99.6
Estimated world total, excluding Russia and China	48,300	46,600	45,500		

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CORN

The second estimate of the area sown to corn in Argentina is 10,600,000 acres as cabled by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This represents a downward revision of 50,000 acres from the first estimate.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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RICE

Rice production in 11 countries including India is now estimated at 109,463,000,000 pounds compared with 111,467,000,000 pounds in 1925, a decrease of 1.8 per cent. These countries in 1925 produced about 87 per cent of the world rice crop exclusive of China. Smaller crops in India and Japan account for most of the decrease.

Siam, the Philippines and China are the only important rice producing countries for which no data on production are yet available. The area under rice in the 7 exporting districts of Siam, where from 50 to 60 per cent of the total crop is grown, was estimated on October 31, at 4,103,000 acres compared with 3,954,000 in 1926, or an increase of 3.8 per cent. The crop at that time was expected to be the largest the country had ever produced. Prospects for the Philippine crop are good and a bumper crop is expected, according to the American Chamber of Commerce Journal of the Philippines for November, December and January.

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COTTON

Cotton planters in Peru are looking forward to a satisfactory cotton crop, reports Consul Nelson R. Park at Callao-Lima under date of February 7. The plants were then in the blossoming stage. There were no unusual ravages of insects but six American dusting planes were reported to be in the country, contracted for by local planters to dust cotton fields attacked by insects.

Preparation of land for cotton planting was progressing in all sections of the Delta in Egypt during the middle of February and planting was begun in some districts, according to trade reports. Complaints are heard everywhere against the law restricting acreage and part of the local press is suggesting that the Government should not be too strict in the application of the law. However, a cable from Commercial Attache Hodgson states that the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture has opened a department for the enforcement of the law reducing cotton acreage.

World cotton consumption and mill stocks

World mill consumption of cotton of all growths for the six months ended January 31, 1927 was 12,934,000 running bales, an increase of about 5 per cent over the consumption for the same period last year and about 5 per cent over the consumption for the preceding six months, according to a cable received by the United States Department of Agriculture from the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, Manchester, England. The consumption figure for the half year ended January 31, 1927 is the largest on record for any half year period. Consumption of American cotton reached 7,224,000 bales for the six months ended January 31, 1927, compared with 6,974,000 bales for the same period last year, an increase of 4 per cent.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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World mill stocks of all growths on January 31, 1927 were 4,681,000 running bales or 5 per cent higher than on the same date last year and about 5 per cent higher than on July 31, 1926. World mill stocks of American cotton were 2,988,000 running bales compared with 1,969,000 bales on July 31, 1926, and 2,862,000 bales on January 31, 1926. Stocks of Indian and Egyptian cotton were less than six months ago and a year ago, while stocks of growths other than American , Egyptian and Indian were slightly greater.

German mill consumption of cotton of all kinds was 696,000 running bales for the six months ended January 31, 1927, compared with 647,000 bales for the same period last year and 501,000 bales for the six months ended July 31, 1926, according to a cable received from G. C. Haas, Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. Consumption of American cotton showed the largest increase, reaching 560,000 bales against 479,000 bales for the same period last year and 405,000 bales for the preceding half year. German mill stocks were 207,000 running bales of all kinds of cotton at the end of January against 135,000 bales on July 31, 1926, and 185,000 bales on January 31, 1926. Stocks of American were higher than six months and a year previous.

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TOBACCO

Good general rains fell during the last week of February throughout the tobacco growing sections of Cuba, which needed rain badly, according to a trade report. The rain was especially plentiful in the Sancti Spiritas section of Santa-Clara Province, in which the Remedios, type of tobacco, otherwise known as Vuelta-arriba, is grown. This tobacco is taken both by United States and Europe and is used here for filler purposes.

The total Cuban crop for 1926 was estimated at 63,000,000 pounds, which is a 17 per cent increase over the estimated 1921-25 average of 54,000,000 pounds and a 24 per cent increase over the estimated 1925 crop of 51,000,000 pounds.

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FINAL ESTIMATE OF INDIA SESAMUM 1926-27

The third or final estimate of the 1926-27 ssesamum crop of India places production at 401,000 short tons or 14.5 per cent below the 1925-26 crop of 469,000 short tons, according to a trade journal quoting official figures. The total area for this year is placed at 4,533,000 acres compared with 4,980,000 acres sown last year.

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FOREIGN BUTTER PRICES DECLINE FURTHER

The official Copenhagen butter quotation on March 10, was equivalent to 36.5 cents per pound against 37.9 a week earlier and 37.6 a year ago. New Zealand butter in London was quoted at the equivalent of 34.5 cents against 35.3 a week earlier and 37.5 last year. With New York quotations at 51.8 cents on 92 score butter, the prevailing margins of 15 to 17 cents are inducing renewed buying of foreign butter, principally New Zealand and Danish, together with some unsalted Argentine. In all, something over 1,000,000 pounds are reported as being purchased to arrive during the next few weeks..London prices are seasonally declining, while the scarcity of supplies in the principal United States markets is holding domestic prices at unusually high levels for the season. Shipments afloat on March 5, principally to English markets, are reported by the American agricultural commissioner at London as including 20, 720,000 pounds from New Zealand; 7,896,000 pounds from Australia and 4,424,000 pounds from Argentina. See page 363for current price quotations.

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L I V E S T O C K, M E A T A N D W O O L

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Hogs and pork

PROSPECTS FOR INCREASED DANISH HOG SUPPLIES, 1927: A rather material increase in production and export of hogs from Denmark may be expected during 1927, especially during the first half, according to Commercial Attache Sorensen at Copenhagen. The foot and mouth disease was practically wiped out at the beginning of 1927 and the number of young pigs at that time was above any previous record. Any reduction which might be brought about by the continuation of the present low prices can hardly be expected to make itself felt before the middle of the year.

BRITISH FEBRUARY PORK IMPORTS: Bacon imports into Great Britain during February, totaling 69,776,000 pounds, were the smallest since August, 1926, being 5,600,000 pounds under January, but well in excess of February, 1926. The heaviest declines occurred in receipts from the United States and Canada, the figure for the latter country being the smallest for any month of the last two years, according to information cabled by the American agricultural commissioner at London. Ham imports, at 6,496,000 pounds, were slightly under the January figure, but less than half the figure of a year ago. Lard imports were also light, reaching only 19,236,000 pounds against 21,665,000 pounds for the preceding month and 24,291,000 pounds in February of last year.

Cattle and beef

PROSPECTS OF BEEF EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA, 1927: Queensland is expecting to kill larger numbers of beef export cattle this year than in 1926, although opinions vary as to the extent of the increase, according to the "Pastoral Review" of January 15, 1927. In 1926 the number of cattle slaughtered for export was 234,734 head, or less than half of the number killed in 1925, when a record number was killed.

LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL, CONT'D

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URUGUAY HAS HEAVY SHEEP SLAUGHTER: The number of sheep slaughtered in Uruguay for the first eleven months of 1926 reached 943,000 ahead against 663,000 for the whole year 1925, according to L. B. Clark, Commercial Attache at Montevideo. Owing to the heavy lambings in 1925 and 1926, however, flocks are reported as showing a net increase in spite of the heavy kill. According to the records of the Rural Association of Uruguay, the largest total slaughter for any one year was that of 1,062,000 head in 1912. The total for 1926 is expected to exceed the 1912 figure.

SLAUGHTERINGS IN ARGENTINA, 1926: Slaughterings of cattle and sheep in freezing and chilling establishments in Argentina in 1926 were less than in 1925 while the number of hogs killed was over one-and-a-half times as large, according to the Review of the River Plate for January 28. The number of cattle slaughtered numbered 3,060,000 compared with 3,333,000, a decrease of 8 per cent, while sheep numbered 3,189,000 compared with 4,240,000, a decrease of 25 per cent.

LAMBING PROSPECTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES: There appears to be a slight increase in the number of breeding ewes in England and Wales, and although lambing has not yet become general, prospects for a successful season are good, according to The Agricultural Market Report of February 11, 1927. There has been a good average number of healthy lambs in the Forset flocks and the lambs are strong and thriving. In the Isle of Wight lambing is finished and the number is rather under average. Lambing is now taking place in the Down flock and results are so far satisfactory. Ewes are generally healthy and in good condition.

ENGLAND DISPLAYS LARGER INTEREST IN MOHAIR: January was the brightest mohair month that has been experienced for the last two years, from the point of view of British trade. Practically all of the business was done for account of Bradford, states the Wool Record and Textile World for February 27, 1927, quoting the February British Chamber of Commerce Journal of Turkey and the Balkan states. As the turnover totaled 1,120,000 pounds, it appears that the mohair trade in England has at least turned the corner of depression and that the long predicted improvement in the demand for raw material has begun. With available stocks in the United States very heavy and three clips, American, South African and Turkey about to come on the market, all danger of a complete, or nearly complete, exhaustion of supplies appears to be eliminated, according to this Journal. The quantity of mohair remaining in bonded customs warehouses in the United States amounted to 9,841,199 pounds on January 31, 1927 compared with 10,328,117 pounds on December 31, 1926, and only 3,396,953 pounds on December 31, 1925, according to information from the United States Department of Commerce. Total imports of mohair from all sources into the United Kingdom during January amounted to 1,574,600 pounds compared with 1,268,800 pounds in the same month of 1926 and 1,295,600 pounds in January 1925.

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FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET: The British market for American apples as reflected by the Liverpool auction of March 9 was again characterized by oversupplies and declining prices for barreled stock, but there was a strenghening demand for boxed varieties, according to quotations cabled by Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. Arrivals of barreled stock in overripe condition and showing waste have taken the confidence out of those lines. Many barreled varieties sold at from $2.43 to $3.41 per barrel. Boxed varieties were in very low supply, particularly Oregon Yellow Newtowns. The demand for boxed stock was good, Extra Fancy fruit ranging from $3.35 to $3.53 per box as against $2.92 to $3.41 per box last week. Florida grapefruit brought from $5.23 to $6.33 per case as compared with $5.35 to $6.33 per case last week. Spanish oranges brought from $3.28 to $4.50 per half-case, about 110 pounds, size 300's as compared with $3.41 to $5.84 per half-case last week. The weather in the United Kingdom during the past week has been mostly clear and temperate, which condition may be considered favorable for fruit consumption. Copenhagen prices for American apples are declining but barreled stock in general is still considerably above Liverpool levels.

The imports of fresh fruit into the United Kingdom during the seven months of the present season, July to January, were on a considerably higher level for all items except plums than in the corresponding period of the 1925-26 season. The increases in the imports of apples, pears, peaches and apricots were particularly noteworthy. During July to January, 1926-27, the imports of apples into Great Britain were 40 per cent larger than in the same months of 1925-26. The large supplies and low prices of American apples accounted for most of this increase. The imports of apples in January showed a decline from the December total but were larger than in January last year. The imports of oranges in January were considerably smaller than in the preceding month, as well as in the corresponding month in 1926. In the dried fruit trade the imports of currants have been on a higher level than last season, while the takings of raisins show a slight decline.

GERMANY TAKES MORE U. S. APPLES: The outstanding feature of the German fresh fruit market this season, from the American point of view, is the increase of over 250 per cent in the imports of apples from the United States. The total imports of apples into Germany from all sources during the months of July to January have been somewhat smaller than in the same period of 1925-26. There have been very large declines in the takings of apples from the Netherlands, France, Hungary and Rumania. On the other hand, the increase in the imports from Switzerland has been even larger than in the case of the United States. More apples have also been taken from Czechoslovakia and Austria than in the first seven months of the 1925-26 season. In January the United States was by far the largest source of Germany's apple imports and American apples will no doubt predominate in the German market during the remainder of the season since continental apple supplies are practically exhausted. Australian apples will probably not appear in the German market in important quantities before May.

F R U I T, V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S, C O N T 'D

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VALUE OF THE 1926 CANADIAN FRUIT HARVEST: The total value of the commercial fruit crop of Canada for 1926 is officially estimated at $19,578,702 compared with a revised value of $22,238,745 in 1925, according to a report from Consul Hickerson at Ottawa. The apple crop, Canada's most important fruit crop, is mainly responsible for this decrease for not only is the 1926 production below that of 1925 but the average price per barrel also shows a drop of 35 cents below that of last season. Pears show a decided gain both in production and value per bushel over 1925. With the exception of apples, peaches and strawberries production in 1926 was above that of 1925 but average value dropped for all fruits except pears, strawberries and raspberries.

HEAVY EXPORTS OF PALESTINE ORANGES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM: Exports of oranges from Palestine to the United Kingdom during the first three months of the 1926-27 season, November-January, amounted to 920,000 cases as compared with 569,000 cases during the corresponding period last season, according to reports received in the Department of Agriculture from Consul O. S. Heizer at Jerusalem. The 1926-27 orange crop in Palestine as reported by the Department in Foreign Service Release CF-38 has been estimated at approximately 2,500,000 cases as compared with 1,500,000 cases in 1925-26.

LARGER EGYPTIAN ONION CROP: The 1927 onion crop in Egypt will be from 7 to 10 per cent greater than the 1926 crop, according to a report just received in the Department of Agriculture from Consul Raymond H. Geist at Alexandria. The crop last season, 1925-26, amounted to 26,720,000 bushels from 37,787 acres, as compared with 30,124,000 bushels from 40,609 acres in 1924-25. An increase of from 7 to 10 per cent over the 1925-26 crop would place the present crop at approximately 29,000,000 bushels.

SMYRNA ALMONDS SHOW INCREASE: Production of almonds for 1926 in the Smyrna district is estimated by the Smyrna Chamber of Commerce and local dealers to be approximately 837 short tons, reports Consul Honaker. This shows a material increase in 1926 as compared with preceding years. In 1925 the quantity of almonds reaching the Smyrna market was estimated to have been approximately 169 short tons while in 1924 it is reported to have been 282 tons. The increase is attributed not only to favorable weather conditions but also to more normal political relations and to the fact that such districts as Bourdour and Tavass are now forwarding to Smyrna a considerable percentage of the crop produced in those areas.

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THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

Wheat seedings in countries, the winter wheat area of which is about one-half of the total wheat area of the world outside of Russia and China, are now estimated to be 4 per cent greater than last year. This includes an estimate for the Ukraine. Ten other European countries report an increase of 3 per cent over last year. Decreases have been reported only in North Africa. See table, page 339.

The condition of the wheat crop to date is reported to be good in all countries excepting North Africa and India. Present indications are that the effect of an increase in area in India may be offset by poor conditions for the development of the crop. In North Africa, while conditions to date have not been good, it is possible to improve the outlook for the crop before harvest.

Recent estimates of stocks in the United States and information as to exports of other surplus producing countries and imports of certain European countries indicate that some revisions should be made in our previous estimates of probable exports and imports. Among the most significant developments in the year is the increase in Russian exports. Exports of that country through the Bosphorus to the end of February had amounted to nearly 27 million bushels. Although in the past few weeks the exports have been running lower, they have averaged a little over 400 thousand bushels per week. Last year Russia exported in this same period only about 15 million bushels and exported about 12 million between the first of March and the first of July. This indicates that Russia is likely to export this year between 35 and 45 million bushels of wheat. The recent report from Russia indicated that the crop this year amounted to 800 million bushels and was 14 per cent greater than the crop of 1925. Grain procuring has progressed at a satisfactory rate and conditions generally have been favorable to the exporting of more wheat.

Canadian exports are likely to be somewhat less than last year. With the official estimate of the crop only 5 million bushels less than last year, inspections for the season through the month of January were 25 million bushels behind those of the same period last year. Exports through January were nearly 24 million bushels behind last year. The visible supply at the end of February, however, was larger than last year by 10 million bushels. Another factor to be reckoned with in the export situation is a large volume of poor quality wheat, a part of which may be left on hand at the end of the year because of its poor quality. It seems probable, therefore, that Canadian exports will fall from 20 to 40 million bushels short of last year's exports.

Only slight changes have been made in the previous estimates of Argentina and Australia. Continuation of relatively high freight rates may tend to retard the movement of wheat from those countries. For the period July through February the exports from Argentina only just about equaled those of the same period last year and the Australian exports were somewhat less. With large crops in these countries, the monthly exports for the remainder of our marketing season to July 1st are likely to be considerably larger than they have been in the past eight months.

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION, CONT'D

The exports for exporting countries since July 1st to date have exceeded exports for the same period last year by about 100 million bushels. The net result of the above changes in estimates is to increase the total of estimates of the minima of exports in the season from 727 to 750 million bushels, with the maxima totaling 875 million bushels, about the same as the previous estimates. Total exports last year from the same countries were nearly 677 million bushels. A probable range of the total exports of exporting countries for this season is from 780 to 850 million bushels. See table , page 348.

Turning to importing countries (tables appear on page 349), a study of official import data indicates that the imports of Italy, Germany, and France are likely to be greater than previously estimated. Otherwise no significant changes are to be noted. Imports of the United Kingdom to date have been slightly in excess of last year. Stocks at Liverpool and in the Manchester ship canal continue at a low level and farm deliveries in Great Britain are running about 2 million bushels behind last year, indicating apparent consumption about the same as last year. Reports from many other European countries indicate that stocks are low and millers are buying on a hand to mouth basis. In several countries the prices of native wheats are as high or higher than last year, while prices of imported wheats are generally below last year. Depressing economic conditions in some countries and the general rise in ocean freight rates due to the British coal strike undoubtedly have retarded imports in many countries. See table, page 350. The recently noted increases in the amount of wheat afloat are due in large part to the seasonal movements of good crops from Australia and Argentina and the distances which these crops must move requiring a long time for arrival on the European markets. Although freight rates have declined considerably from the high peak reached in December, the rates from the more distant points such as Australia and Argentina and Pacific Coast points are still relatively very high. It is probable therefore that the tendency of importing countries to buy on a hand to mouth basis will continue to the end of the season. Purchases in the latter part of the season, however, are likely to be affected by the prospects for the new crop.

The prices of wheat in world markets for the year to date have been remarkably stable except as they have been affected by changes in Ocean freight rates. At the beginning of the year, with Northern Hemisphere crops being reported somewhat less than last year, it seemed that prices should average somewhat better; but as the season progressed and the Southern Hemisphere developed larger crops, with some increase in exports from Russia, prices remained fairly stable and did not rise as in the fall of 1925. Not having risen to such a high point and supplies remaining not very much greater than last year, they have not fallen as they did from January to March last year. A decline in the general price levels of many countries has doubtless been a factor also in determining a lower wheat price level for the year. At the present time, conditions seem generally to be favorable to maintaining the present price level. Estimates of the area and prospects for next year's harvest, however, will soon become an important factor in determining the price level. See page 351.

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION, CONT'D

Winter seedings

Winter wheat seedings in 17 countries reporting to date total 118,713,000 acres against 115,640,000 acres in the same countries last year, an increase of 2.7 per cent. The Ukraine, which has not been included in these totals, reports 9,500,000 acres this year, an increase of 1,888,000 acres over 1926. Ten European countries reporting to date indicate a combined winter wheat area of 38,919,000 acres, an increase of 3.1 per cent over last year. Growing conditions in those countries are generally favorable, according to latest reports. There has been a lack of snow-cover in Germany, Austria and Yugoslavia, but no crop damage has been reported.

WHEAT (WINTER): Acreage, world, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1927

Country	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	Per cent 1927 is of 1926
WHEAT:	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
Canada..............	1,053	794	1,008	824	81.7
United States........	28,382	31,269	39,799	41,807	105.0
Total N. America...	29,435	32,063	40,807	42,631	104.5
France..............	15,320	13,468	12,797	12,976	101.4
Italy...............	11,793	11,673	11,985	12,315	102.8
Germany-Prussia......	2,073	2,047	2,095	2,598	124.0
Czechoslovakia.......	1,546	1,371	1,378	1,437	104.3
Yugoslavia...........	3,982	4,248	4,178	4,267	102.1
Bulgaria............	2,409	2,384	2,503	2,409	96.2
Poland..............	3,115	2,490	2,524	2,639	104.6
Lithuania...........	161	185	148	173	116.9
Latvia..............	85	119	122	83	68.0
Finland.............	8	37	22	22	100.0
Ukraine.............	6,140	6,189	7,612	9,500	124.8
Total Europe.......	46,632	44,211	45,364	48,419	106.7
Total Europe, excl. Ukraine........	40,492	38,022	37,752	38,919	103.1
Morocco.............	1,700	2,545	2,634	1,997	75.8
Algeria.............	3,521	3,407	3,562	3,336	93.7
Tunis...............	1,310	1,507	1,606	1,250	77.8
Total Africa......	6,531	7,459	7,802	6,563	84.1
Greater Lebanon......	--	136	128	128	100.0
India, 1st Est.......	22,224	31,646	29,151	30,472	104.5
Total above countries.........	104,822	115,515	123,252	128,213	104.0
Total above countries excl. Ukraine..........	98,682	109,326	115,640	118,713	102.7
Estimated world total winter and spring excl. Russia & China	204,200	227,300	232,000		

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION, CONT'D

Winter wheat acreage in North Africa is 15.9 per cent below the final estimate for the 1926 harvest. Crop conditions are average or above in Egypt but conditions are not so favorable in neighboring countries. In India the wheat crop has suffered from lack of rain. Punjab, the most important wheat producing province, reports the condition of the wheat crop on March 1 as 80 per cent of normal against 91 per cent on that date last year.

Distribution of the United States crop and stocks on March 1

Of the total supply of wheat in the United States this season amounting to 902,000,000 bushels (including 10,000,000 bushels of imports), 625,000,000 or nearly 70 per cent were disposed of by March 1. This compares with a disappearance of 548,000,000 bushels or 71 per cent of the smaller supply (772,000,000 bushels) in the preceding year. So far this season, considerably more wheat has been exported than last year; only a little more has been ground by domestic mills and somewhat less has been disposed of as feed and seed. Grindings by domestic mills during the past three months have been somewhat less than during the same months a year ago.

Total stocks on farms on March 1, including farms, country mill and elevator and central market supplies, amounted to 277,000,000 bushels, or 53,000,000 bushels greater than on March 1, 1926. Of this larger supply, 40,000,000 bushels appear in farm, country mill and elevator stocks, located largely in the winter wheat area.

The probable carryover on July 1

In estimating the probable carryover on July 1, it is important to observe certain limitations to the March 1 stocks of 277,000,000 bushels. During the past two years March 1 stocks, obtained by adding together the commercial visible supply, country mill and elevator stocks and farm stocks, appear to have been insufficient to account for the distribution of wheat which took place between March 1 and July 1. Last year, for instance, total stocks on March 1 amounted to 227,000,000 bushels (including 3,000,000 bushels of imports), of which amount 60,000,000 were still on hand on July 1. If each of these supply figures are accepted at face value, about 167,000,000 bushels must have been exported, ground by flour mills, used for seed, retained by mills whose stocks are not included in either the March 1 or July 1 figures or in transit. Actually, more than 167,000,000 bushels were disposed of. During March 1 to July 1, 1926, exports of wheat grain amounted to 24,000,000 bushels. Mills ground about 164,000,000 bushels and spring seeding required 28,000,000 bushels, a total of 216,000,000 which can reasonably be accounted for against an indicated disposition of only 167,000,000. See table , page 344.

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION, CONT'D.

In the March 29, 1926 issue of "Foreign Crops and Markets" (p.411) the following comments were made relative to these discrepancies:

"In the first place, the estimates made by the Department of Agriculture and the reports of visible supplies collected by Bradstreet are not so closely matched as to be certain of covering all points of supply. Much of the wheat in transit and at mills is not included in either report. It has been estimated that about a week's receipts may be in transit, and the quantity in transit on March 1, as compared with the quantity in transit on June 30 may vary considerably from year to year, as also may the stocks in mills not reporting:.. The possibility of available supplies from these unaccounted sources must be reckoned with in estimating probable exports for the remainder of the year and of carryover at the end of the year."

A further observation may be made concerning the apparent distribution of wheat during the last quarter of each of the past three seasons. In 1924, the total distribution that can be accounted for during March 1 to July 1 amounted to 214,000,000 bushels; in 1925 to 212,000,000 and in 1926 to 216,000,000 bushels.

WHEAT (UNITED STATES): Inspections, Eastern Division of Canada, crop years 1925 and 1926 and August - January 1925-26 and 1926-27

Grade	Aug. 1924-July 1925	Aug. 1925 July 1926	August-January 1925-26	August-January 1926-27
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Winter wheat..........	25,370	2,032	1,865	7,168
No. 2 H. W.........	24,314	1,881	1,832	16,257
Durum wheat..........	20,617	22,724	11,072	14,819
Amber No. 2 D......	16,400	16,261	8,697	12,113
Mixed No. 2 D......	2,023	5,075	2,194	2,100
No. 1 Duluth Special	1,882	65	65	0
Total.......	45,987	24,756	12,936	21,987

Compiled from Canadian Grain Statistics.

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION, CONT'D

WHEAT: Market receipts in United States and supply, United States and world, July - June 1925-26 and 1926-27

Month	Receipts of inspected wheat at all inspection points a/		Receipts at 11 primary markets b/		Bradstreet's United States visible supply c/		World visible supply c/b/	
	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27
	Cars	Cars	1000 bu	1000 bu	1000 bu	1000 bu	1000 bu	1000 bu
July	54,396	121,768	35,971	65,503	29,285	16,468	169,426	142,820
Aug.	58,073	103,502	40,424	65,971	34,041	34,575	139,116	145,809
Sept.	65,234	69,952	56,846	45,295	39,800	72,884	134,422	182,870
Oct.	37,977	52,306	33,037	30,079	56,639	84,724	210,441	225,197
Nov.	44,071	39,904	33,023	27,377	52,394	81,175	230,916	264,243
Dec.	40,868	32,433	32,479	18,746	52,686	78,910	257,377	300,304
Jan.	24,646	32,720	18,379	18,918	59,244	70,811	323,919	378,641
Feb.	23,232		15,237		52,730	62,317	313,974	381,025
March	20,235		14,389		48,105	61,401	310,989	
April	19,469		13,152		38,173		271,746	
May	22,334		14,754		33,798		225,566	
June	33,733		17,799		23,170		187,361	
Total	444,268		325,490					

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. a/ Grain Division. b/ Compiled from Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin. c/ On 1st of month.

WHEAT: United States milling and export trade, July - June, 1925-26 and 1926-27

Month	Wheat ground in United States mills a/		Inspections of United States wheat for export b/		Exports of wheat	
	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
July	44,856	49,373	4,184	19,141	5,295	16,083
Aug.	47,799	53,908	3,991	23,926	7,901	28,995
Sept.	51,320	55,851	7,344	21,317	9,391	23,700
Oct.	55,643	55,179	2,077	10,934	4,354	17,589
Nov.	47,347	49,798	2,664	10,445	4,696	14,230
Dec.	46,493	46,111	2,980	8,687	3,695	9,762
Jan.	45,346	42,903	2,578	6,364	2,412	8,078
Feb.	38,846		2,276		1,700	
Mar.	42,727		1,691		3,770	
Apr.	39,589		1,971		2,533	
May	38,940		2,796		9,368	
June	41,855		5,454		8,074	
Total	541,211		40,006		63,189	

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.
b/ Grain Division. c/ Compiled from reports of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Census monthly returns raised to 100 per cent of the biennial censuses of 1923 and 1925.

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION , CONT'D

WHEAT: Inspections in the United States for export,
July - January, 1924 - 1926

Year and month	Hard red spring	Durum	Hard red winter	Soft red winter	White	Mixed	Total all classes	Percentage of crop year
1924	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
July	-	106	1,525	333	261	73	2,298	1.6
Aug	-	171	8,221	1,498	566	704	11,160	8.0
Sept	790	463	14,384	1,511	2,969	768	20,885	14.9
Oct	2,230	843	17,866	1,937	2,269	1,147	26,292	18.8
Nov	2,831	459	14,157	1,040	1,728	1,219	21,434	15.3
Dec	2,442	1,110	8,723	280	1,379	1,242	15,176	10.8
Jan	1,322	574	5,167	204	409	389	8,065	5.8
Total	9,615	3,726	70,043	6,803	9,581	5,542	105,310	75.3
1925								
July	751	511	1,902	366	320	334	4,184	10.4
Aug	893	87	2,165	562	112	172	3,991	10.0
Sept	715	268	1,978	264	3,829	290	7,344	18.4
Oct	144	420	74	61	1,114	264	2,077	5.2
Nov	98	420	153	7	1,348	738	2,664	6.7
Dec	160	271	92	23	1,001	1,433	2,980	7.4
Jan	48	279	113	132	1,692	314	2,578	6.4
Total	2,809	2,256	6,477	1,415	9,316	3,545	25,818	64.5
1926								
July	264	67	16,288	716	1,488	318	19,141	
Aug	37	14	14,734	5,329	3,449	363	23,926	
Sept	201	57	9,154	4,991	6,762	152	21,317	
Oct	58	272	4,163	2,785	3,572	84	10,934	
Nov	247	68	4,748	2,145	3,207	30	10,445	
Dec	507	57	3,784	2,012	2,344	83	8,687	
Jan	41	20	3,051	1,906	1,294	52	6,364	
Total	1,355	555	55,922	19,384	22,016	1,082	100,814	

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from records of the Grain Division. See page for Canadian inspections of United States wheat.

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION, CONT'D

WHEAT: Supply and distribution in the United States

Period and item	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
July 1 - February 28	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
SUPPLY:				
Stocks -				
On farms July 1		31	29	21
In country mills and elevators		37	25	23
Commercial visible (Bradstreets)		39	29	16
Production		864	676	832
Imports (grain only)		5	13	10
Total available supply		976	772	902
DISTRIBUTION:				
Exports (grain only)		160	39	123
Mill grindings (commercial mills) a/		407	378	384
Mill grindings (custom and small mills) b/		8	8	8
Winter seeding		55	55	57
Feed and loss c/		90	68	53
Total disappearance		720	548	625
CARRYOVER:				
Stocks, March 1 as given below		256	224	277
March 1 - June 30	1924	1925	1926	1927
SUPPLY:				
Stocks -				
On farms March 1	138	112	100	130
In country mills and elevators	98	68	76	86
Commercial visible (Bradstreets)	73	76	48	61
Imports (grain only)	7	1	3	-
Available supply accounted for	316	257	227	277
Supply not accounted for d/	5	38	49	
Probable total supply	321	295	276	
DISTRIBUTION:				
Exports (grain only)	15	35	24	
Mill grindings (commercial mills) a/	174	146	162	
Mill grindings (custom and small mills) b/	2	2	2	
Spring seedings	23	29	28	
Feed and loss	-	-	-	
Total disappearance	214	212	216	
CARRYOVER:				
Stocks as above -				
Total on hand July 1	107	83	60	

a/ Census monthly returns raised to 100 per cent of the Biennial censuses of 1923 and 1925. b/ A minimum estimate of small commercial mills and custom mills. c/ Used as a balancing factor only. d/ Adjustment necessary if distribution and carryover on July 1 are accepted at face value.

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION, CONT'D

FLOUR: Supply and distribution in terms of wheat

Item	July 1- Feb. 28		March 1- June 30	
	1925-26	1926-27	1925	1926
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
SUPPLY:				
Stocks, March 1 a/			32	31
Stocks, July 1 a/	28	36		
Imports	-	-	-	-
Mill grindings (commercial mills) b/	378	384	146	162
Mill grindings (custom and small mills) c/.....................	8	8	2	2
Total available supply	414	428	180	195
ACCOUNTED FOR:				
Exports	29	44	16	14
Stocks, February 28 a/............	31			
Stocks, June 30 a/			28	36
Total accounted for	60		44	40
AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION	354		136	155

a/ Russell's Commercial News as published in Survey of Current Business.
b/ Census monthly returns raised to 100 per cent of the Biennial censuses of 1923 and 1925.
c/ A minimum estimate of small commercial mills and custom mills.

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION, CONT'D.

WHEAT (CANADIAN): Inspections, Western Division of Canada, 1924-25 to 1926-27

Grade	Aug. 1924-July 1925	Aug. 1925-July 1926	August-January 1925-26	August-January 1926-27
	1,000 bushels a/	1,000 bushels b/	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
HARD RED SPRING:				
No. 1 Hard	97	197	192	113
No. 1 Northern (Manitoba)	41,700	78,872	69,562	28,946
No. 2 Northern (Manitoba)	39,221	95,090	80,592	52,001
No. 3 Northern (Manitoba)	39,850	48,526	39,294	22,444
No. 4 Northern	34,744	11,157	9,140	8,536
No. 5 Northern	17,243	3,377	2,596	3,284
Lower grades	11,671	5,333	4,540	14,239
No grade	24,938	101,037	72,746	117,358
Kota	0	1,403	1,267	395
DURUM:				
Durum	4,463	6,500	6,184	11,182
Red Durum	66	97	80	84
WINTER:				
Alberta Red	21	26	24	25
MIXED WHEAT	376	935	560	256
HARD WHITE SPRING	0	0	1	252
Total	214,390	352,530	286,778	259,115

Compiled from Canadian Grain Statistics.

a/ Carloads converted to bushels on the basis of 1,315 bushels to the car.

b/ Carloads converted to bushels on the basis of 1,340 bushels to the car.

WHEAT (CANADIAN): Inspections, Eastern Division of Canada, crop years, 1925 and 1926, and August-January 1925-26 and 1926-27

Grade	Aug. 1924-July 1925	Aug. 1925-July 1926	August-January 1925-26	August-January 1926-27
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Spring	465	877	626	250
C. No. 1	424	843	592	250
C. No. 2	41	27	27	0
Other spring	0	7	7	0
White winter	97	101	86	11
No. 2	81	87	78	9
Other white winter	16	14	8	2
Red winter	590	704	536	252
No. 2	407	597	456	196
No. 3	136	57	40	22
Other red winter	47	50	40	34
Mixed winter	606	1,497	1,019	229
No. 2	346	1,173	811	142
No. 3	136	233	152	36
Other mixed winter	124	91	56	51
Total	1,758	3,179	2,267	742

Compiled from Canadian Grain Statistics.

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION, CONT'D

Wheat exports

United States

United States exports of wheat, including flour, to March 5 reached 170,000,000 bushels against 72,000,000 bushels last year. The net exports have been about 158,000,000 bushels. Considering that the stocks on hand March 1 were unusually large and that the net exports from March through June last year were nearly 34,500,000 bushels, and for the year before nearly 53,500,000 bushels, it appears that the total exports for this season will amount to about 200,000,000 bushels.

Canada

In Canada, although 320,000,000 bushels of wheat were exported last year from a crop of about the same size as this year's crop, it now seems as though exports this year will not go above 275,000,000 or 300,000,000, due partly to the poor quality of some of the crop.

Russia

Exports of wheat from Russia through the Bosporus from August 1 to March 7 amounted to 27,000,000 bushels against less than 15,500,000 bushels for the same period last year. Shipments have been gradually declining since February 1.

Total Russian grain exports for the 7 months July - January 1926-27 reached 2,370,000 short tons against 1,764,000 short tons and 1,874,000 short tons for the corresponding months of 1925-26 and 1923-24 respectively, according to the president of the "Exportchleb", the Russian grain exporting monopoly. In an interview with "Economic Life" the president, Mr. Choplian-kin, is quoted as saying that most of the grain exports this season have been made at a profit, and that shipments have gone to 17 countries.

The increase of Russian grain exports was largely due to the increased export of food grains, especially wheat. It is estimated that Russian wheat constituted this year 9 per cent of the world exports of wheat to European countries against 6 per cent last year (presumably during the 7-month period), while rye exports for 1926-27 amounted to 46 per cent of the world total compared with 29 per cent for 1925-26. The geographical shift of the surplus crop area in 1926-27, increasing the importance of the eastern regions, could not fail to produce certain difficulties for the grain export campaign. It was due to the necessity of exporting grain from the eastern area that exporting through the port of Murmansk began, and up to February 10, 45,00 short tons of grain passed through that port.

Southern Hemisphere

Argentina and Australia may be expected to export more wheat this year than last, the estimates placing Argentina's exports at 110,000,000 to 130,000,000 bushels against 100,000,000 bushels for last year, and Australia's exports at 90,000,000 to 115,000,000 bushels as compared with 77,000,000 bushels in 1925-26.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Exports from the United States, by countries, July-January, 1925-26 and 1926-27

Country to which exported	Wheat, including flour		Wheat		Wheat flour	
	July-January		January		January	
	1925-26	1926-27	1926	1927	1926	1927
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 barrels	1,000 barrels
United Kingdom........	11,694	37,345	1,292	2,020	48	104
Irish Free State......	493	3,678	0	472	1	4
Netherlands...........	5,489	19,374	237	749	37	93
Belgium...............	3,003	5,915	4	423	1	5
Germany...............	2,360	9,180	19	88	10	28
Greece................	1,915	3,079	0	1	33	27
Italy.................	1,693	7,998	368	1,163	a/	1
Finland...............	1,303	1,853	0	0	16	35
Denmark & Faroe Islands	623	1,784	0	0	7	43
France................	616	11,498	9	2,520	a/	6
Norway................	453	1,517	168	0	1	16
Sweden................	214	913	0	16	2	5
Malta, Gozo & Cyprus..	186	285	0	0	1	1
Poland and Danzig.....	27	17	0	0	0	1
Other Europe..........	213	412	0	102	2	6
Total Europe.......	30,287	104,828	2,097	7,554	159	375
Canada................	11,866	17,771	3	150	4	3
Cuba..................	3,204	3,386	1	1	94	118
Mexico................	1,558	1,595	152	79	16	13
Panama................	568	1,644	0	0	7	8
Haiti.................	753	889	0	0	17	23
Brazil................	2,235	5,346	0	0	90	94
Japan, including Chosen	3,656	6,417	151	89	1	4
China.................	1,077	1,952	0	0	24	27
Hongkong..............	1,394	1,606	0	0	66	45
Kwantung..............	1,244	768	0	0	0	0
Philippine Islands....	1,964	2,001	0	0	58	52
Egypt.................	890	1,389	0	0	34	29
Other countries.......	5,338	9,376	7	205	106	218
Total exports.......	66,034	159,468	2,411	8,078	676	1,009
Total imports.......	12,304	10,159	1,453	803	2	1
Total reexports.....	203	78	17	1	1	a/
Net exports.........	53,933	149,387	975	7,276	675	1,008

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Less than 500.

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THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION, CONT'D

WHEAT: Net exports from surplus producing countries, 1924-25, 1925-26 with estimates for 1926-27

Country	Year ending June 30				Actual exports reported for		
	1925	1926	1927 estimate				
			Minimum	Maximum	Months	1925	1926
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels		Million bushels	Million bushels
United States	255	92	195	220	July-Feb	57	155
Canada	194	320	275	300	July-Jan	219	195
Argentina	125	100	110	130	July-Feb	50	49
Australia	124	77	90	115	July-Feb	49	42
British India	45	7	5	7	July-Feb	4	5
Russia	--	27	35	45	July-Feb	15	27
Hungary	15	20	15	20	July-Dec	13	14
Yugoslavia	10	12	9	12	July-Dec	7	8
Rumania	4	9	10	15	July-Oct	--	6
Bulgaria	a/	4	2	5		--	--
Algeria	a/	5	2	3	July-Nov	3	2
Tunis	--	3	2	3	July-Nov	2	2
Chile	9	1	--	--		--	--
Total	781	677	750	875		419	505
Less imports not reported......	30	15					
Total	751	662					

Compiled from official reports. a/ Net import.

Foreign wheat and rye market comments

Belgium

During the week ended February 10, stocks of wheat on hand at Antwerp still remained moderate, with a resulting good effect on the market. Belgian flour mills continued to purchase wheat in restricted quantities, however, and would not enter into large contracts.

Germany

In reviewing the grain situation for 1926 at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Consul Claiborne states that there was a notable increase in prices of domestic wheat and rye in the second half of the year as the result of higher customs duties, and the comparatively smaller grain and potato harvests. The mills there have been urging the government to raise the duties on flour to protect them from foreign competition.

Poland

In summing up the Polish agricultural situation in 1926, Consul Leonard states that while the two most important crops, rye and potatoes, were a little below average, the bread grains were even better than in the favorable year of 1925, and barley and oats were above the pre-war average. While it is not expected that Poland will have a shortage of any crop, they may import some wheat and rye, since the consumption of wheat has increased there recently,

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION, CONT'D

and because the government may carry a stock of rye to prevent fluctuations in the local market.

Esthonia

Statiatics now available seem to indicate that the 1926 rye harvest is Esthonia is so small that it will not cover the local demand. This will mean that imports of rye will be necessary in 1927, a large part of which will probably come from the United States.

Mexico

According to consular reports, flour mills in Mexico have been unusually active, with a large importation of wheat coming from Canada, the United States, Russia and Argentina.

WHEAT: Net imports into European importing countries, 1924-25, 1925-26, with estimates for 1926-27

Country	Year ending June 30				Actual imports reported for		
	1925	1926	1927 estimate				
			Minimum	Maximum	Months	1925	1926
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels		Million bushels	Million bushels
Great Britain..	216	190	200	220	July-Jan.	117	120
Italy..........	96	64	65	80	July-Dec.	18	31
Germany	71	56	70	80	July-Dec.	34	49
France.........	41	34	60	70	July-Nov.	33	10
Belgium........	39	39	38	40	July-Dec.	21	18
Netherlands....	26	27	26	30	July-Dec.	15	14
Czechoslovakia..	23	19	15	20	July-Nov.	9	9
Greece.........	22	(22)	20	20		--	--
Irish Free State	19	18	18	21	July-Dec.	10	9
Austria	16	15	15	18	July-Sept.	4	5
Switzerland.....	14	14	14	16	July-Jan.	10	11
Sweden..........	11	6	6	8	July-Jan.	4	3
Norway..........	5	6	5	7	July-Dec.	3	3
Denmark.........	6	6	6	7	July-Dec.	4	3
Finland........	4	5	4	5	July-Nov.	2	2
Total above..	609	499	562	642		284	287

Compiled from official sources.

WHEAT: Ocean freight rates, per bushel, to the United Kingdom from the United States, Canada, Argentina, India and Australia, 1913, 1925 and 1926

Mo.	United States										Canada e/		Argentina			India			Australia		
	North Atlantic ports a/			New York b/			New Orleans c/		North Pacific ports d/												
	1913	1925	1926	1913	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1913	1925	1926	1913	1925	1926	1913	1925	1926
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Jan.	10	10	9	9	8	9	12	11	22	22	9	9	14	15	10	12	17	14	24	30	26
Feb.	10	10	6	6	7	6	12	11	23	19	10	7	16	13	8	12	17	13	22	31	20
Mar.	9	9	6	6	6	5	12	11	22	17	9	7	14	10	9	12	16	12	22	26	17
Apr.	8	9	6	6	5	5	12	11	22	17	9	7	12	10	11	11	15	10	20	23	16
May	8	9	7	7	5	7	12	10	22	19	9	9	11	10	11	11	13	9	20	23	13
June	7	6	8	5	5	6	12	12	21	19	7	9	8	8	12	11	12	12	20	20	16
July	8	7	10	5	5	6	12	15	20	20	8	9	9	9	17	12	12	13	20	18	26
Aug.	9	7	11	5	5	7	12	12	21	20	8	9	10	11	17	12	14	12	19	23	25
Sept.	8	8	12	4	7	10	12	12	21	22	8	12	8	8	18	11	16	13	19	26	26
Oct.	7	9	19	5	9	17	12	20	20	27	10	18	6	9	26	10	15	15	21	26	29
Nov.	7	9	21	5	9	22	12	26	21	30	11	24	6	12	31	11	15	21	21	26	34
Dec.	6	10	13	4	10	13	12	15	23	28	10	14	6	13	25	10	14	19	20	27	34
Av.	8	9	11	6	7	9	12	14	22	22	9	11	10	13	16	11	15	14	21	25	24

Compiled from Reports of the International Institute of Agriculture, except as otherwise indicated. The above rates were originally quoted in shillings; conversions made on the basis of the average montly rate of exchange, except when exchange was at par.

a/ Average of North Atlantic ports, including New York. b/ New York to Liverpool. c/ From U.S. Shipping Board. d/ Average of North Pacific ports. e/ Rates from April to November, 1926, are from the port of Montreal to Liverpool; rates for other months in 1926 and for all of 1925 are from Atlantic ports of Canada to United Kingdom.

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION, CONT'D

WHEAT: Ocean freight rates to Liverpool and other United Kingdom ports, February 22, 1925 and 1926, and average 1911-13

Route	Feb. 22, 1926	Feb. 22, 1925	Average 1911-1913
	Cents per bu.	Cents per bu.	Cents per bu.
New York - Liverpool............	7.6	6.8	5.8
Northern Range - United Kingdom..	8.4	6.8	8.4
St. Johns, N. B. - Liverpool	8.4	-	-
Galveston - Liverpool...........	11.4	-	-
North Pacific steamer...........	24.1	19.4	-
Danube - United Kingdom.........	12.1	10.7	11.4
South Russia - United Kingdom....	10.1	8.3	-
Bombay - Liverpool..............	17.9	-	11.7
Karachi - Liverpool.............	-	-	11.4
River Plate down river..........	19.2	7.8	11.1
River Plate up river............	20.2	8.7	11.7
Bahia Blanca....................	19.6	7.8	11.1
Australia steamer...............	29.3 - 32.6	17.8 - 20.2	21.2

Compiled from Broomhall's Corn Trade News, February 22, 1927. Conversion rates: For 1926 and pre-war average, par(486.65); for 1925, 482.894.

Wheat prices

The average price of wheat at the important cash markets in the United States during the week of March 4 reached the lowest point since the beginning of January and at $1.34 equaled the low prices of the season established during the heavy marketing period in September. Wheat prices

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION, CONT'D

weakened further in response to larger stocks in the United States on March 1 than a year ago. Since the second week of January, the high peak of the present season, the average of all classes and grades declined from $1.38 to $1.34 on March 4, the 4 cent decline comparing with a 19 cent decline during the same period a year ago.

The changes in the major classes of wheat during the past two months are as follows:

	Jan. 14, 1927	Mar. 4, 1927	Mar. 4, 1926
All classes and grades	1.38	1.34	1.59
#2 hard winter	1.38	1.35	1.63
#2 soft winter	1.38	1.32	1.71
#1 dark northern	1.47	1.46	1.68
#2 amber durum	1.66	1.54	1.43

Prices of #1 dark northern have been most stable, while durum has shown the greatest decline. Durum is still the only class of wheat with prices above those of a year ago. Other classes are between 22 and 39 cents lower, soft winter wheat showing the greatest decline from last year's level. The fact that #2 amber durum prices are now about 11 cents higher than a year ago may reflect the greater demand for better grades since a large amount of last year's crops of durum was of low quality. An examination of American durum wheat inspected in Canada suggests that the better grades of durum have been or are being exported. During the first 6 months of this season, inspection of durum in the United States and Canada amounted to 15,400,000 bushels compared with 13,300,000 a year ago, most of these inspections for export being of #2 amber durum. See table, page 343.

The spread between the cash closing price per bushel of #1 dark northern at Minneapolis and #1 northern at Winnipeg has narrowed from ten cents the second week of January until now there is a spread of one cent with the Winnipeg price above the Minneapolis price. This has been brought about by an advance in Winnipeg prices from $1.33 on January 7 to $1.43 on March 4, while Minneapolis prices were $1.42 on both dates. The strength in these Canadian prices appears to be due to smaller supplies of the better grades than a year ago.

Prices of futures have been steady and have increased slightly since the first of the year in contrast with a decline the same period a year ago. Chicago May futures increased from $1.39 the first week of January to $1.42 the first week of February. The price then declined two cents by the end of February but recovered this loss the week following. July futures are not showing as much strength as May futures. May futures at Chicago on March 8 were $1.41, July futures $1.34 and September futures $1.32. Chicago prices for May futures are running about ten cents under Liverpool and July futures about seventeen cents under. The spread between May futures at Minneapolis and Winnipeg has narrowed from six cents the first of the year to less than one cent at the present time (March 8).

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION, CONT'D

WHEAT: Price per bushel paid to producers at country shipping points, by weeks, July 2 - March 11, 1925-26 and 1926-27

Date	Hard red winter		Soft red winter		Hard red spring		Amber durum	
	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
July 2	1.29	1.31	1.40	1.30	1.31	1.38	1.14	1.15
9	1.35	1.20	1.42	1.24	1.34	1.47	1.20	1.19
16	1.48	1.27	1.48	1.29	1.46	1.54	1.27	1.28
23	1.39	1.23	1.46	1.31	1.37	1.47	1.17	1.17
30	1.39	1.22	1.46	1.29	1.37	1.41	1.19	1.18
Aug. 6	1.50	1.19	1.56	1.26	1.49	1.37	1.28	1.18
13	1.51	1.18	1.56	1.21	1.46	1.33	1.24	1.17
20	1.50	1.17	1.57	1.20	1.41	1.31	1.21	1.14
27	1.49	1.17	1.53	1.20	1.42	1.28	1.16	1.11
Sept. 3	1.44	1.14	1.58	1.17	1.39	1.23	1.09	1.10
10	1.44	1.16	1.49	1.17	1.35	1.21	1.08	1.11
17	1.42	1.20	1.52	1.21	1.37	1.24	1.06	1.15
24	1.37	1.21	1.49	1.22	1.29	1.28	.97	1.15
Oct. 1	1.30	1.23	1.34	1.24	1.25	1.28	.91	1.15
8	1.32	1.22	1.39	1.25	1.27	1.25	.93	1.11
15	1.38	1.23	1.50	1.27	1.31	1.25	.96	1.15
22	1.36	1.24	1.42	1.29	1.31	1.26	.96	1.17
29	1.38	1.26	1.49	1.29	1.34	1.26	1.03	1.19
Nov. 5	1.39	1.25	1.56	1.27	1.35	1.26	1.05	1.21
12	1.43	1.26	1.52	1.28	1.37	1.27	1.06	1.13
26	1.46	1.25	1.58	1.24	1.43	1.22	1.17	1.19
Dec. 3	1.52	1.26	1.66	1.26	1.53	1.25	1.27	1.19
10	1.49	1.27	1.64	1.28	1.49	1.26	1.23	1.21
17	1.51	1.25	1.63	1.26	1.46	1.25	1.21	1.21
24	1.52	1.25	1.66	1.27	1.49	1.27	1.26	1.21
31	1.58	1.24	1.70	1.26	1.54	1.25	1.27	1.17
Jan. 7	1.58	1.24	1.73	1.26	1.52	1.23	1.29	1.17
14	1.56	1.25	1.75	1.26	1.52	1.25	1.26	1.15
21	1.56	1.25	1.73	1.26	1.49	1.26	1.24	1.21
28	1.57	1.25	1.74	1.27	1.51	1.26	1.27	1.23
Feb. 4	1.56	1.25	1.75	1.26	1.51	1.25	1.26	1.22
11	1.52	1.23	1.66	1.25	1.44	1.25	1.21	1.17
18	1.46	1.23	1.64	1.23	1.43	1.24	1.16	1.22
25	1.44	1.22	1.67	1.23	1.41	1.22	1.11	1.20
Mar. 4	1.40	1.23	1.58	1.25	1.37	1.23	1.10	1.21
11	1.45		1.60		1.43		1.16	

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports from farmers and grain dealers.

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION, CONT'D

WHEAT: Weighted average price per bushel of reported cash sales at stated markets, by weeks, July 2 - March 11, 1925-26 and 1926-27

Week ending	All classes and grades 5 markets		No. 2 hard winter Kansas City		No. 1 dark no spring Minneapolis		No. 2 amber durum		No. 2 (soft) red winter St. Louis	
	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27
	Dols	Dols	Dols	Dols	Dols	Dols	Dols	Dols	Dols	Dols
July 2	1.52	1.39	1.49	1.32	1.58	1.62	1.59	1.46	1.69	1.37
9	1.51	1.40	1.48	1.31	1.59	1.75	-	1.52	1.52	1.39
16	1.59	1.43	1.55	1.39	1.70	1.82	1.59	1.55	1.60	1.44
23	1.58	1.43	1.55	1.37	1.72	1.83	1.66	1.58	1.62	1.43
30	1.56	1.40	1.55	1.36	1.70	1.67	1.67	1.59	1.60	1.41
Aug. 6	1.64	1.37	1.63	1.33	1.75	1.67	1.67	1.63	1.70	1.35
13	1.67	1.35	1.67	1.32	1.70	1.64	1.61	1.64	1.72	1.33
20	1.60	1.34	1.63	1.30	1.68	1.57	1.48	1.56	1.74	1.33
27	1.59	1.35	1.64	1.31	1.67	1.56	1.46	1.60	1.75	1.32
Sept. 3	1.55	1.34	1.60	1.31	1.63	1.48	1.40	1.39	1.74	1.33
10	1.53	1.35	1.58	1.28	1.67	1.45	1.31	1.73	1.73	1.34
17	1.54	1.39	1.58	1.32	1.59	1.50	1.30	1.42	1.71	1.36
24	1.49	1.38	1.58	1.33	1.57	1.51	1.25	1.39	1.71	1.37
Oct. 1	1.43	1.39	1.51	1.37	1.52	1.52	1.19	1.43	1.60	1.40
8	1.44	1.40	1.55	1.37	1.53	1.53	1.24	1.42	1.66	1.39
15	1.51	1.39	1.60	1.37	1.59	1.53	1.33	1.45	1.73	1.39
22	1.51	1.43	1.58	1.40	1.60	1.53	1.34	1.53	1.69	1.41
29	1.55	1.43	1.60	1.41	1.63	1.53	1.37	1.61	1.70	1.41
Nov. 5	1.55	1.40	1.60	1.38	1.63	1.49	1.41	1.63	1.70	1.37
12	1.55	1.41	1.61	1.39	1.63	1.50	1.41	1.66	1.68	1.39
19	1.59	1.35	1.63	1.34	1.67	1.45	1.42	1.55	1.73	1.34
26	1.63	1.35	1.66	1.36	1.71	1.44	1.45	1.60	1.75	1.34
Dec. 3	1.69	1.38	1.71	1.37	1.76	1.46	1.52	1.64	1.81	1.38
10	1.72	1.39	1.73	1.39	1.79	1.49	1.62	1.72	1.86	1.39
17	1.66	1.33	1.69	1.37	1.73	1.46	1.52	1.78	1.80	1.37
24	1.65	1.40	1.66	1.38	1.73	1.49	1.49	1.81	1.79	1.36
31	1.76	1.38	1.81	1.37	1.85	1.47	1.57	1.74	1.92	1.34
Jan. 7	1.78	1.36	1.80	1.36	1.84	1.46	1.61	1.72	1.94	1.37
14	1.72	1.38	1.76	1.38	1.78	1.47	1.56	1.66	1.93	1.38
21	1.71	1.37	1.78	1.38	1.76	1.47	1.58	1.63	1.93	1.37
28	1.71	1.37	1.78	1.38	1.76	1.47	1.54	1.71	1.93	1.37
Feb. 4	1.75	1.37	1.77	1.37	1.81	1.46	1.59	1.65	1.91	1.38
11	1.67	1.36	1.71	1.36	1.72	1.46	1.50	1.57	1.87	1.37
18	1.63	1.36	1.67	1.35	1.70	1.46	1.50	1.60	1.79	1.35
25	1.66	1.34	1.70	1.34	1.74	1.46	1.49	1.58	1.81	1.32
Mar. 4	1.59	1.34	1.63	1.35	1.68	1.46	1.43	1.54	1.71	1.32
11	1.60		1.63		1.69		1.43		1.72	

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from trade papers of markets specified.

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION, CONT'D

WHEAT: Cash closing price per bushel at Minneapolis and Winnipeg, by weeks, July 2 - March 11, 1925-26 and 1926-27

Week ending	Minneapolis No. 1 dark northern		Winnipeg No. 1 northern	
	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
July 2	157	159	160	152
9	159	172	160	156
16	170	180	165	162
23	169	178	163	161
30	166	167	161	160
Aug. 6	171	163	169	155
13	173	159	170	153
20	166	152	169	152
27	164	151	166	150
Sept. 3	162	145	153	145
10	160	142	147	145
17	159	146	137	145
24	156	147	130	143
Oct. 1	149	147	122	142
8	151	148	123	140
15	157	147	126	139
22	158	149	128	147
29	160	148	133	147
Nov. 5	160	146	135	145
12	160	145	136	145
19	164	140	141	140
26	167	140	150	139
Dec. 3	174	143	159	135
10	178	145	162	134
17	173	143	153	131
24	171	145	150	135
31	183	144	160	134
Jan. 7	183	142	159	133
14	178	144	155	134
21	177	144	156	135
28	176	145	156	139
Feb. 4	178	144	160	140
11	173	144	156	139
18	169	143	153	139
25	164	143	151	140
Mar. 4	163	142	145	143
11	166	143	146	145

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Minneapolis Daily Market Record.

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION, CONT'D

WHEAT: Closing price per bushel of futures, by weeks, September 17 - March 11, 1925-26 and 1926-27

Friday	Chicago		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool	
	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27
	Dols	Dols	Dols	Dols	Dols	Dols	Dols	Dols
				December				
Sept 17	1.51	1.37	1.52	1.42	1.30	1.32	1.51	1.57
24	1.43	1.38	1.44	1.42	1.24	1.34	1.47	1.58
Oct 1	1.35	1.41	1.37	1.45	1.16	1.38	1.43	1.59
8	1.39	1.37	1.39	1.42	1.20	1.34	1.43	1.60
15	1.45	1.40	1.43	1.43	1.21	1.35	1.48	1.66
22	1.42	1.46	1.42	1.48	1.22	1.45	1.48	1.76
29	1.47	1.43	1.44	1.45	1.25	1.41	1.50	1.73
Nov. 5	1.49	1.41	1.46	1.44	1.29	1.39	1.56	1.70
12	1.55	1.38	1.48	1.41	1.30	1.37	1.58	1.72
19	1.60	1.33	1.52	1.36	1.38	1.34	1.67	1.65
26	1.65	1.37	1.57	1.37	1.47	1.32	1.80	1.67
				May				
Dec. 3	1.70	1.40	1.64	1.44	1.59	1.35	1.81	1.52
10	1.64	1.39	1.58	1.41	1.53	1.34	1.73	1.51
17	1.66	1.39	1.60	1.41	1.53	1.33	1.72	1.50
24	1.74	1.41	1.67	1.42	1.59	1.36	1.75	1.51
31	1.79	1.38	1.70	1.40	1.62	1.34	1.79	1.49
Jan. 7	1.79	1.39	1.70	1.40	1.62	1.34	1.79	1.48
14	1.76	1.39	1.68	1.40	1.59	1.34	1.76	1.47
21	1.72	1.40	1.64	1.41	1.55	1.35	1.70	1.48
28	1.75	1.42	1.67	1.42	1.58	1.39	1.72	1.50
Feb. 4	1.76	1.42	1.67	1.42	1.61	1.39	1.73	1.50
11	1.69	1.41	1.62	1.41	1.56	1.38	1.68	1.48
18	1.67	1.41	1.60	1.40	1.54	1.39	1.62	1.49
25	1.64	1.40	1.54	1.39	1.50	1.39	1.63	1.49
Mar. 4	1.60	1.42	1.54	1.41	1.46	1.44	1.54	1.52
11	1.66	1.39	1.58	1.38	1.51	1.42	1.60	1.50

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin.

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION, CONT'D

Grain production and procuring in the Northern Caucasus

The surplus crop of grains and sunflower from the 1926 harvest of the Northern Caucasus, an important grain export region of U. S. S. R., is reported to be only 3,250,000 short tons as compared with 4,586,000 short tons from the 1925 harvest. Procurements up to January 1 of the current season, however, were larger than the year before, amounting to 1,993,000 short tons compared to 1,750,000 short tons up to the same date last season. This year wheat constituted 55 per cent of the total procurements, equivalent to 36,715,000 bushels, which is said to be a 40 per cent increase over last year, according to articles in "Economic Life" of February 10, 1927 and in "Chlebnoe Delo" (Grain Market) for November 1926. In 1925, procurements in Northern Caucasus represented between 28 and 29 per cent of the total for the U. S. S. R. The causes of the decrease in the surplus are given as follows:

1. Smaller total crop, notwithstanding a 5 per cent increase in the total acreage (22,443,000 acres in 1926 and 21,363,000 in 1925.) The acreage under corn, barley and sunflower, however, was reduced as compared with 1925, and in the case of sunflower the yield was below the average.

2. Increased per capita consumption of grain by the population, which is believed by the author of the articles mentioned to be an important factor in decreasing the grain surpluses in the future.

The procuring situation in the Northern Caucasus is considered normal this season and lacking in the unwholesome speculative features which characterized the preceding years. Three causes for the change are given:

1. A sharp decrease of private grain purchases. No accurate figures on private purchases, however, are available. Such evidence as actually exists is gathered largely from railroad grain shipments, which are registered at special controlling points established by the "Narkomtorg" (Peoples Commissariat of Trade). While during August-November 1925 private grain shipments constituted 20 per cent of the total grain shipments, during practically the same period in 1926 they were less than 1 1/2 per cent of the total (information for November 1926 was available only for 20 days). The data do not cover all private procurements, since some of the privately purchased grain is sold in the local markets and some is shipped by fast trains, but it does indicate the comparative importance of private capital in the grain market of North Caucasus during the two campaigns, which is confirmed by the analysis of other data.

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION, CONT'D

The decreased importance of private capital in grain procuring is attributed primarily to various measures adopted, with a view to making its operations difficult. Private capital, according to the articles, retained its place in procuring only where it became subject to state capital, i. e. where general agreements were concluded between private traders and the procuring organizations for the delivery of grain to the latter at prices and under conditions acceptable to the state, but not unprofitable to the trader. It is felt that that procedure reduced speculating in connection with the disparity between prices paid by procuring organizations and private purchasers. It must be noted that in so far as a rise of grain prices is prevented through elimination of the competition of private traders, a level of prices is attained which makes profitable the export of grain, which is a state monopoly.

Among the "plan" procuring organizations, cooperatives made a great advance during the present campaign, having to their credit 45.5 per cent of the total procurements during July-October 1926 as against 21.8 per cent of the total during the same period in 1925. According to the articles, there is manifested a growing confidence of the rural population in cooperation, which is shown by the willingness to extend credit to the cooperatives for a period of 6 weeks and more. The state procuring organizations which together with the cooperatives comprise the procuring agencies of the "plan" still occupy first place in procurements, with 54.5 per cent during July-October 1926 compared with 78.2 per cent during July-October 1925. A reduction of storing points by the State organizations from 410 in 1925-26 to 210 during the present campaign, has considerably reduced the expenses of procuring.

II -Another cause of the increased procurements was the inclusion within the "plan" of the local state procurers (the milling trusts), which were outside the "plan" during the preceding campaign and interfered by their activity with its execution. During the present campaign all the local state grain purchasers, who were outside of the "plan" before were united in a joint-stock company "Kavchleb".

III - The increased need of the rural population for cash had a considerable effect on the growth of procurements. The increased need of money is due to the following causes:

1. Increased supply of manufactured products at higher retail prices than in the fall of 1925. Shipments into the Northern Caucasus of so-called "deficit" goods dur-

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION, CONT'D

ing July-December 1926 were valued at about $34,992,800 wholesale, and only some $24,186,200 during the same period last year.

2. Increased consumption of "vodka" and at the same time an almost complete discontinuation of home distilling in the village.

3. Increased consumption of such goods as tea and sugar as a result of the greater prosperity of the rural population.

4. Increased and earlier tax payments. Receipts from the agricultural tax up to November 1, 1926 were 17,349,910 rubles ($8,928,000 at par exchange), as against only 9,357,810 rubles ($4,816,000 at par exchange) up to that time last year.

Under the pressure of this need for considerable money, the farming population was compelled to market its products, and especially grain, to a much larger extent and earlier than last year. Partly as a result of this pressure, grain prices were on the average from 12 to 15 per cent lower in July-October 1926 than during the same period last year.

While in general an optimistic picture is painted of the procuring situation in North Caucasus, some dark spots are noted. In the first place the demand for manufactured goods on the part of the rural population is still not sufficiently satisfied, notwithstanding an increased supply, as it was pointed out above. Prices of manufactured products in the fall of 1926 remained high, even higher than in the fall of 1925, although somewhat lower than during the first half of 1926.

Another factor affecting unfavorably the export situation is large development in the region of flour milling industry, which is a heritage of the pre-war period. (1,228 large flour mills and a number of smaller wind-mills and water-mills in addition.) The demand of the flour mills for grain conflicts with the development of grain exports. The region, however, is particularly suited for exports because of the proximity of ports and of the quality of the grain, which has a ready foreign demand.

The success of cooperation in obtaining a large quantity of procured grain is somewhat counterbalanced by the slowness of the movement of grain on the part of the cooperatives, due to the large territory covered. This results in a slow turnover of state capital, by which the cooperatives are financed.

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RELATION BETWEEN WHEAT YIELD AND RAINFALL IN INDIA AND AUSTRALIA

This study, which is as yet only preliminary, was begun to determine the relation between climatic conditions and the production of wheat in India. Since reports on temperature and humidity are available for very recent dates only, the investigation has been made on the supposition that rainfall has been the determining factor in the yield of wheat. The Punjab, which contains approximately one-third of the acreage under wheat in India, was selected as representative.

A multiple correlation of the yield per acre of wheat in the Punjab with the simple average of rainfall reported from 29 districts in that area for the months of the monsoon (June, July, August and September), October-December, January-March, and the number of days of rainfall during the monsoon gave a coefficient of 0.826. As our source of current information, The Indian Trade Journal gives weather reports from six stations, a study was made using reports from three of these stations, arbitrarily weighted according to density of production in the wheat area. The rainfall in inches for the months of the Monsoon and for January for a period of 21 years was correlated with the yield of wheat in the Punjab with a resulting coefficient of 0.704.

In each of these cases the winter rainfall was the important factors. In the first case cited October-December rainfall accounted for more than 51 per cent of the variability in yield. In the latter case January had an influence of 23 per cent. In various other studies winter rainfall showed high causative relationship. The result was so contrary to the generally accpeted idea that rainfall in the Monsoon was the determining factor in the wheat crop, that a study was made to determine whether the influence of the Monsoon rainfall was not incorporated in acreage sown.

Lahore, for which we have weather reports, was selected as the subject for study. Lahore has a wheat acreage of from 4 to 5 per cent of total wheat acreage of Punjab. A simple correlation of rainfall in Lahore during the Monsoon with acreage sown to wheat in that district gave a coefficient of 0.864, accounting for 74 per cent of the total variability in wheat acreage. A further study was made in which rainfall in Lahore during the Monsoon was correlated with wheat acreage of total Punjab with a resulting coefficient of 0.768.

The conclusion would seem to be that acreage is largely controlled by the nature of the Monsoon but the winter rainfall at a critical period is an important factor in yield.

RELATION BETWEEN WHEAT YIELD AND RAINFALL IN INDIA AND AUSTRALIA, CONT'D

No attempt has been made thus far to determine the curvilinearity of the different factors. Theoretically, relation between yield and rainfall should be curvilinear as there is a point beyond which further rainfall would cause a decrease in yield. Further studies along this line would probably give a higher coefficient with a more dependable forecast.

Henry Barkley in his article "Forecasting Economic Conditions in Australia" in The Economic Record, Vol. II, No. 3, Journal of Economic Society of Australia and New Zealand presents an interesting graphic study of logs. of rainfall in Northern Victoria for the months of August and September based on reports from ten stations, correlated with yield of wheat for that area. This correlation produced a coefficient of 0.90, with a probable error of 0.04 and a causative relationship of 81 per cent.

This Bureau recently made an attempt to forecast yield of wheat in Victoria in its relation to rainfall and temperature conditions using natural numbers but the result was not so high as that secured by Mr. Barkley. However, the investigation was preliminary and when pursued further the results will be published.

ESTIMATING EQUATION OF WHEAT YIELD IN PUNJAB, INDIA

Coefficient of multiple correlation equals 0.826

$$Y = -3.49867B + 13.68760C + 2.40338D - .40185E + 2.25617F - 3.87284G - .49847H - 4.57173$$

When y = yield per acre
and B = rainfall for June
C = rainfall October-December
D = rainfall January-March
E = rainfall for July
F = rainfall for August
G = rainfall for September
H = Number of days rain during the Monsoon

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GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-March 5, 1925-26 and 1926-27
PORK: Exports from the United States, Jan. 1-March 5, 1925-26 and 1926-27

Commodity	July 1-March 5		Week ending			
	1925-26	1926-27 a/	Feb. 12 1927	Feb. 19 1927	Feb. 26 1927	Mar. 5 1927
GRAINS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat b/	39,864	124,572	877	1,534	444	932
Wheat flour c/d/ ...	31,885	45,247	992	517	884	1,466
Rye	6.661	7,679	401	136	247	217
Corn	16,104	12,943	503	1,322	310	552
Oats	23,455	3,569	19	70	41	35
Barley	23,328	12,131	522	120	383	683
	January 1-March 5					
PORK:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Hams & shoulders, inc Wiltshire sides ..	46,100	13,589	847	683	959	578
Bacon, including Cumberland sides .	44,384	26,924	2,618	3,294	2,486	4,556
Lard	159,119	121,607	14,603	9,639	11,573	14,020
Pickled pork	5,911	3,047	261	224	283	165

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Revised to January 31, including exports from all ports. b/ Including via Pacific ports this week: Wheat 135,000 bushels, flour 92,900 barrels. Barley from San Francisco 612,000. c/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat. d/ In terms of bushels of wheat.

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CANADA: Number of sheep and production of wool 1921-1926

Year	Sheep	Production of wool
	Number	Pounds
1921	3,675,860	21,251,000
1922	3,262,626	18,523,392
1923	2,755,273	15,539,416
1924	2,686,367	15,111,719
1925	2,757,199	15,553,045
1926	3,037,374	17,180,270

Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, Canada, December 1926, page 382.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and Item	March 3, 1927	March 10, 1927	March 12, 1926
New York, 92 score	50.00	51.75	43.00
Copenhagen, official quotation	37.93	36.47	37.62
Berlin, la quality	38.46	36.74	38.46
London: a/			
Danish	40.41	39.32	40.62
Dutch, unsalted	40.19	38.45	41.93
New Zealand, new season finest ..	35.85	34.54	
New Zealand, unsalted	38.67	35.84	37.53
Australian	34.33	33.24	36.28
Australian, unsalted	35.41	34.76	36.50
Argentine, unsalted	32.81	32.37	32.80

Quotations converted at exchange of the day. a/ Quotations of following day.
b/ No quotation.

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EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ending		
		Mar. 2, 1927	Mar. 9, 1927	Mar. 10, 1926
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets ...	Number	65,479	70,645	50,305
Prices of hogs, Berlin	$ per 100 lbs.	13.18	13.34	16.86
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg ..	"	14.53	14.48	17.20
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England .	Number	10,206	11,934	
Hogs, purchases, Ireland	"	15,993		
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshire sides	$ per 100 lbs.	a/	a/	
Canadaian " "	"	21.29	20.64	
Danish " "	"	22.59	21.51	

a/ No quotation.

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